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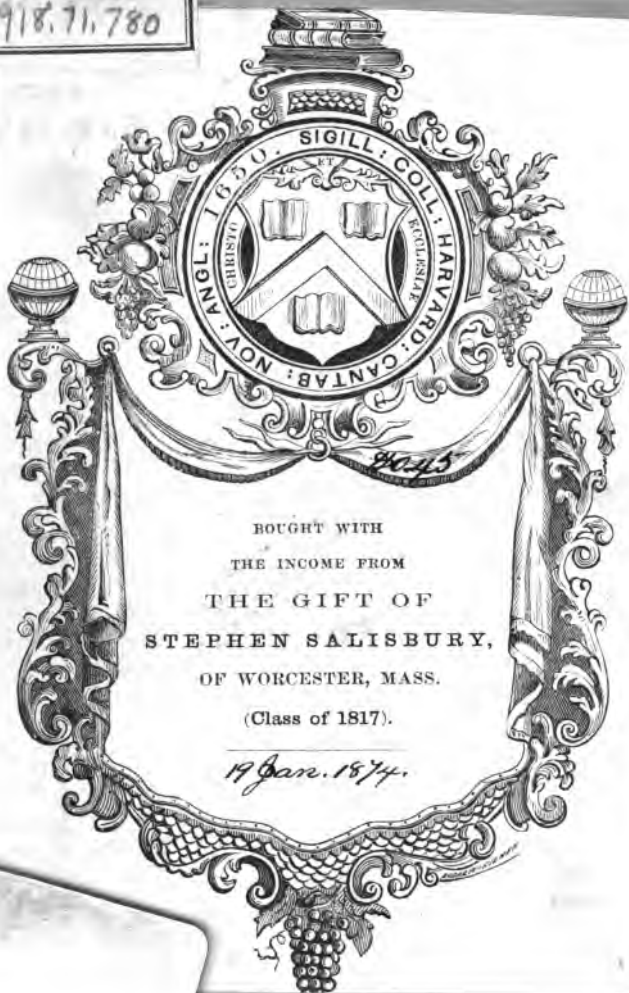
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TO
LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION

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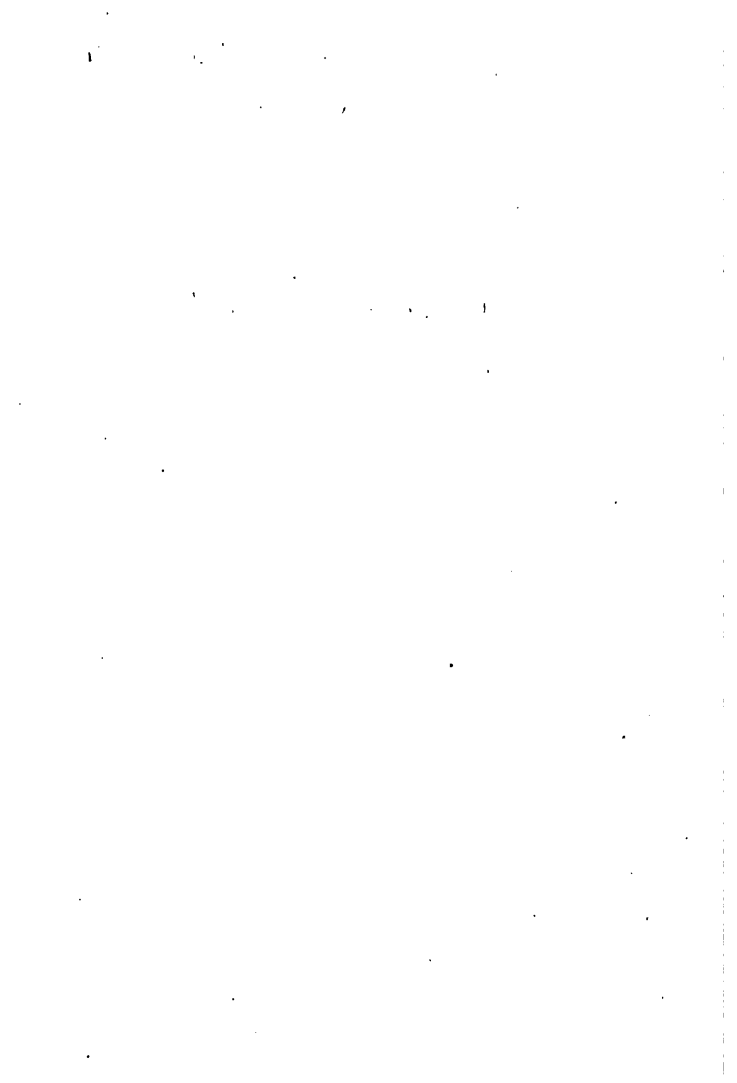


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FIRST STEPS
TO
LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.



FIRST STEPS

TO

Latin Prose Composition.

BY

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NEW EDITION.

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PART I.

FIRST VOCABULARY.

I.—SUBSTANTIVES.

(1) *First Declension.*

ēpistōla, æ, <i>f</i>	<i>a letter</i>
hasta, æ, <i>f</i>	<i>a spear</i>
puella, æ, <i>f</i>	<i>a girl</i>
rēgina, æ, <i>f</i>	<i>a queen</i>

(2) *Second Declension.*

puer, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a boy</i>
servus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a slave</i>
dōnum, i, <i>n</i>	<i>a gift</i>
pīlum, i, <i>n</i>	<i>a javelin</i>

(3) *Third Declension.*

āvis, is, <i>f</i>	<i>a bird</i>
carmen, īnis, <i>n</i>	<i>a song</i>
frāter, tris, <i>m</i>	<i>a brother</i>
miles, ītis, <i>m</i>	<i>a soldier</i>
ōnus, ēris, <i>n</i>	<i>a burden</i>
ōpus, ēris, <i>n</i>	<i>a work</i>
pāter, tris, <i>m</i>	<i>a father</i>
rex, rēgis, <i>m</i>	<i>a king</i>
sōror, ōris, <i>f</i>	<i>a sister</i>
urbs, urbis, <i>f</i>	<i>a city</i>

(4) *Fourth Declension.*

arcus, ūs, <i>m</i>	<i>a bow</i>
fructus, ūs, <i>m</i>	<i>fruit</i>

(5) *Fifth Declension.*

fācies, ēī, <i>f</i>	<i>a face</i>
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II.—ADJECTIVES.

(1) *Of Three Terminations.*

bōnus, a, um	<i>good</i>
dūrus, a, um	<i>hard</i>
justus, a, um	<i>just</i>
longus, a, um	<i>long</i>
magnus, a, um	<i>great</i>
multus, a, um	<i>much, many</i>
parvus, a, um	<i>little</i>
tīmīdus, a, um	<i>timid</i>
nīger, gra, grum	<i>black</i>
pulcher, chra, chrum	<i>beautiful</i>
tēner, ēra, ērum	<i>tender</i>

(2) *Of Two Terminations.*

brēvis, ē	<i>short</i>
dulcis, ē	<i>sweet</i>
fīdēlis, ē	<i>faithful</i>
fortis, ē	<i>brave</i>
grāvis, ē	<i>heavy</i>
lēvis, ē	<i>light</i>
omnis, ē	<i>all</i>

(3) *Of One Termination.*

fēlix, icis	<i>happy</i>
sāpiens, entis	<i>wise</i>
vēlox, ōcis	<i>swift</i>

III.—VERBS.

(1) *First Conjugation.*

laudo, āre, āvi, ātum	<i>I praise</i>
pugno, āre, āvi, ātum	<i>I fight</i>
vōco, āre, āvi, ātum	<i>I call</i>
vulnĕro, āre, āvi, ātum	<i>I wound</i>

(2) *Second Conjugation.*

dōceo, ěre, ůi, doctum	<i>I teach</i>
tĕnĕo, ěre, ůi, tentum	<i>I hold</i>
tĭmĕo, ěre, ůi	<i>I fear</i>
terrĕo, ěre, ůi, ĭtum	<i>I frighten</i>

(3) *Third Conjugation.*

cāno, ěre, cecĭni, cantum	<i>I sing</i>
dīco, ěre, dixi, dictum	<i>I say</i>
dūco, ěre, duxi, ductum	<i>I lead</i>
frango, ěre, frĕgi, fractum	<i>I break.</i>
mitto, ěre, mĭsi, missum	<i>I send</i>
rĕlinquo, ěre, reliqui, relictum	<i>I leave</i>
scribo, ěre, scripsi, scriptum	<i>I write</i>
vinco, ěre, vĭci, victum	<i>I conquer</i>

(4) *Fourth Conjugation.*

dormĭo, ĭre, ĭvi, ĭtum	<i>I sleep</i>
ĕrŭdĭo, ĭre, ĭvi, ĭtum	<i>I instruct</i>
impĕdio, ĭre, ĭvi, ĭtum	<i>I hinder</i>
mŭnĭo, ĭre, ĭvi, ĭtum	<i>I fortify</i>
vĕnĭo, ĭre, vĕni, ventum	<i>I come</i>

ELEMENTARY EXERCISES.

1. Decline together :

Longa hasta	Dulce carmen
Bōna rēgīna	Grāve ōnus
Parvus puer	Lēve ōpus
Tīmīdus servus	Pulchra sōror
Magnum dōnum	Fīdēlis frāter
Brēvis ēpistōla	Sāpiens pāter
Fortis mīles	Grāve pīlum
Magnus rex	Magna urbs
Longus arcus	Pulchra faciēs

2. Write :

- (1) The Accusative Singular of the above words
- (2) The Ablative Singular
- (3) The Genitive Plural
- (4) The Accusative Plural

3. Write the Latin for :

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(a) 1. He praises
He will praise
He was praising
He praised
He will have praised
He had praised</p> <p>2. He fights, &c.</p> <p>3. He calls, &c.</p> | <p>(b) 4. He teaches, &c.
5. He holds, &c.
6. He fears, &c.
(c) 7. He leads, &c.
8. He sends, &c.
9. He writes, &c.
10. He conquers, &c.
(d) 11. He sleeps, &c.
12. He fortifies, &c.</p> |
|---|---|

1. He is praised, &c.

He is called, &c. &c.

EXERCISE I.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Active Voice, Indicative Mood.

1. The boy was calling
2. The soldier fights
3. The javelin wounds
4. The king has praised
5. The spear had wounded
6. The father will call
7. The king will have fought
8. The soldier was fighting
9. The slave had called
10. The king is praising
11. The queen had praised
12. The father has called

13. The soldiers had fought
14. The boys have called
15. The spear wounds
16. The spears wound
17. The kings had praised
18. The king had praised
19. The soldiers will have fought
20. The brother will praise
21. The fathers had called
22. The javelins had wounded
23. The queen praises
24. The kings will call

EXERCISE II.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Active Voice, Indicative Mood.

1. The father teaches
2. The sister was holding
3. The slave will fear
4. The spear will frighten
5. The city had feared
6. The king will have frightened
7. The song will teach
8. The girl was fearing
9. The brother had held
10. The queen had feared
11. The face will frighten
12. The slave feared

13. The letters teach
14. Kings will frighten
15. Slaves have feared
16. The soldiers had frightened
17. The girl had feared
18. The cities hold
19. The fathers had taught
20. The gifts will frighten
21. The burdens frighten
22. The slaves had taught
23. The soldier will have feared
24. The king was holding

EXERCISE III.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Active Voice, Indicative Mood.

1. The city had sent
2. The boy is writing
3. The soldier had conquered
4. The brother will sing
5. The king will have sent
6. The father had said
7. The queen will have led
8. The boy was saying
9. The soldier conquers
10. The king said
11. The father had sent
12. The boy had sung

13. The girls were singing
14. The king sends
15. The brothers had left
16. The soldiers will have conquered
17. The soldier will conquer
18. The kings had written
19. The boys were saying
20. The father will have written
21. The cities had sent
22. The boys left
23. The birds will sing
24. The boy says

EXERCISE IV.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Active Voice, Indicative Mood.

1. The bird was sleeping
2. The king had fortified
3. The father had instructed
4. The slave will come
5. The city sleeps
6. The queen will have fortified
7. The boy had come
8. The song had instructed
9. The brother will sleep
10. The king will come
11. The soldier had slept
12. The slave was coming

13. The birds are sleeping
14. The kings had fortified
15. The fathers have instructed
16. The brothers will come
17. The soldier fortifies
18. The girls come
19. The queen had slept
20. The kings will have come
21. The birds had slept
22. The fathers were instructing
23. The soldiers will have fortified
24. The boy comes

EXERCISE V.

ALL CONJUGATIONS.

Active Voice, Indicative Mood.

1. The girl had called
2. The father teaches
3. The slaves had feared
4. The javelins frighten
5. The girls will write
6. The birds had sung
7. The soldiers will conquer
8. The boys had written
9. The kings will come
10. Spears will frighten
11. The king fortifies
12. The soldiers had conquered

13. The cities fear
14. The bird is sleeping
15. The father will instruct
16. The gifts will have frightened
17. The soldier fights
18. The kings will conquer
19. The slave will have called
20. The fathers have taught
21. The birds will have sung
22. The brothers had come
23. The city calls
24. Gifts will come

EXERCISE VI.

Noun, Adjective, Verb.

~~18~~ Write M. F. or N. over each Noun.

1. The good king praises
2. The brave soldier had conquered
3. The great gift comes
4. The little birds were singing
5. Many javelins will frighten
6. The faithful slave had left
7. The swift javelin had wounded
8. The great work teaches
9. The good queen will praise
10. The faithful city will send
11. The sweet birds call
12. The faithful queen had sent

13. The heavy burden frightens
14. The beautiful girl will come
15. The swift javelins will wound
16. Great kings have fortified
17. The wise fathers had said
18. The short javelin had frightened
19. The long spear will have wounded
20. Short letters will come
21. Heavy burdens frighten
22. A great work calls
23. Wise kings had praised
24. The wise father will have instructed

EXERCISE VII.

Accusative Case after the Verb.

1. The king had fortified the great city
2. The soldier has broken the long spear
3. The brother was leading the little sister
4. The king will praise the faithful slaves
5. The father sends a short letter
6. Kings had fortified great cities
7. The queen praised the wise king
8. The boy was holding the little birds
9. The soldiers will have left the beautiful city
10. The boy had sung a sweet song
11. The king will send good gifts
12. The girl fears the black face

13. The soldiers send heavy javelins
14. The slave left the light burden
15. The girl had called the sweet birds
16. The father will have taught the little boys
17. The king has fortified a great city
18. Boys write short letters
19. Slaves fear all burdens
20. The father praises the happy boy
21. The city had sent many gifts
22. The king will have conquered all the soldiers
23. The slaves will leave the heavy work
24. The slave fears the brave soldier

EXERCISE VIII.

Accusative Case after the Verb.

1. Wise kings will praise brave soldiers
2. Good boys write good letters
3. The little sister called the happy brother
4. The faithful slave had left all the gifts
5. The wise fathers had instructed the tender girls
6. The timid birds will leave the beautiful city
7. A brave soldier breaks the great spear
8. The black slave feared the brave soldier
9. All the birds were singing sweet songs
10. The beautiful sister led the good brother
11. The faithful city will praise the wise queen
12. The timid slaves fear the heavy javelin

13. The wise king had fortified the faithful city
14. The happy father calls the good boys
15. The brave soldiers praise the beautiful queen
16. All the slaves leave the heavy burdens
17. The timid girl had praised the sweet song
18. The wise father had instructed the timid boy
19. The timid bird will sing sweet songs
20. The wise queen had sent a little girl
21. The long work will have frightened the timid soldiers
22. All fathers praise the wise boy
23. The happy girl wrote a short letter
24. The brave soldier sends all the javelins

EXERCISE IX.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Passive Voice, Indicative Mood.

1. The brave soldier is praised
2. The timid slave will be wounded
3. The wise letter will be praised
4. The faithful soldier was being called
5. The brothers are wounded
6. The faithful queen was being praised
7. The great king is wounded
8. Faithful soldiers are praised
9. The brothers will be called
10. The wise letters will be praised
11. The boys are called
12. All the soldiers will be wounded

13. The letter was praised
14. The soldiers had been wounded
15. The queen had been called
16. The gifts will have been praised
17. The work will have been praised
18. The kings were wounded
19. The sister was praised
20. The brothers will have been called
21. The great work was praised
22. The sweet songs had been praised
23. The timid girls will have been called
24. The faithful soldiers were praised

. EXERCISE X.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Passive Voice, Indicative Mood.

1. The long spears are held
2. The timid girl will be frightened
3. The light bow will be held
4. Little boys were being taught
5. The beautiful queen is frightened
6. All the cities will be frightened
7. The good boys are taught
8. The brothers will be taught
9. The timid birds are frightened
10. The heavy javelin is held
11. The little sister will be taught
12. All the gifts will be held

13. The boys had been taught
14. The timid birds will have been frightened
15. The wise queen has been taught
16. The beautiful girl had been frightened
17. The little brothers will be taught
18. The good boys will have been taught
19. The faithful city will be held
20. The timid slaves were frightened
21. Long bows were being held
22. The faithful city was frightened
23. The little boy will have been taught
24. Many gifts are held

EXERCISE XI.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Passive Voice, Indicative Mood.

1. Many slaves will be sent
2. The letter was being written
3. A heavy javelin is broken
4. Faithful slaves are led
5. Timid soldiers will be conquered
6. A sweet song will be written
7. The heavy burden will be left
8. The beautiful queen is conquered
9. The little boy was being led
10. The long spears are broken
11. The brave soldier is sent
12. A short letter will be written

13. A good gift has been sent
14. Heavy javelins had been broken
15. Great kings will have been conquered
16. Short letters were written
17. The long spear was broken
18. The timid soldiers had been conquered
19. Many girls were sent
20. A heavy burden had been left
21. Sweet songs have been written
22. The brave soldier will have been conquered
23. The beautiful sister had been sent
24. The light work was left

EXERCISE XII.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Passive Voice, Indicative Mood.

1. The good boys are instructed
2. The timid slave will be hindered
3. The beautiful city is fortified
4. The wise father will be instructed
5. The good work will be hindered
6. The cities were being fortified
7. Many soldiers are hindered
8. The good king is instructed
9. All the works are hindered
10. The great city will be fortified
11. The good boy was being instructed
12. All the cities are fortified

13. The great work had been hindered
14. The good boys will have been instructed
15. The faithful city had been fortified
16. The wise king will have been instructed
17. The little birds were hindered
18. The great queen had been instructed
19. The happy boys were instructed
20. The cities have been fortified
21. The heavy works will have been hindered
22. The good brothers had been instructed
23. The sweet songs will be hindered
24. The little brothers will have been instructed

EXERCISE XIII.

ALL CONJUGATIONS.

Passive Voice.

1. Many letters have been written
2. Brave soldiers will be praised
3. The timid slaves are called
4. Wise kings will have been praised
5. The heavy javelin had been broken
6. The timid soldier will be conquered
7. Good boys are instructed
8. The happy queen had been praised
9. The light burden had been sent
10. Great cities were fortified
11. The long work will be hindered
12. The black slave is instructed

13. Long letters had been written
14. Heavy javelins will be sent
15. Brave kings were conquered
16. The timid girl had been called
17. A short letter will have been written
18. All the soldiers had been wounded
19. Great gifts will have been sent
20. The faithful city will be conquered
21. The wise father will be praised
22. The timid bird was wounded
23. The great city had been fortified
24. Good brothers are praised

EXERCISE XIV.

ALL CONJUGATIONS.

Verbs Active and Passive.

1. The father praises the good boys
2. The brave soldiers conquered the great king
3. The great king has been conquered
4. The fair city has been fortified
5. The soldier will break the long spears
6. The heavy javelins will have been sent
7. The little boy has written a short letter
8. The great queen praises the brave soldier
9. Timid slaves will fear a light burden
10. Good brothers send many gifts
11. The wise father was teaching the little sister
12. Many gifts had been sent

13. Many works have been praised
14. The queen praised the great work
15. The sweet birds were singing
16. The wise king fortified the fair city
17. The timid slaves had been frightened
18. The heavy javelin wounds the brave soldier
19. The faithful slave calls the great king
20. The heavy works had been hindered
21. The soldier was holding a long spear
22. The happy boys call the wise father
23. The black slaves frighten the good queen
24. Short letters will have been written

EXERCISE XV.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. The longest spear is broken
2. The boy wrote a shorter letter
3. The most just kings have been conquered
4. The bravest soldiers had been wounded
5. The king sends the most faithful slave
6. The queen called the more beautiful girl
7. The wisest king will be praised
8. A harder spear had wounded the brave soldier
9. The more faithful slave sent a good gift
10. The most beautiful cities have been conquered
11. The heavier work hinders the slave
12. The timid slave had left the lightest burden

13. The shortest letters had been sent
14. The king praised the very wise fathers
15. A swifter soldier had come
16. The timid birds will sing a sweeter song
17. A heavier letter will be sent
18. The happiest boys will be called
19. The wiser father praised the faithful brothers
20. The heaviest javelins had been broken
21. The lighter burden had hindered the timid boy
22. The best boys will be praised
23. The king will send greater gifts
24. The fairer face was praised

EXERCISE XVI.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. The best work has been praised
2. The father praised the best boys
3. Shorter letters will be written
4. The heavy javelin frightens the very timid slave
5. The little bird will have sung the sweetest song
6. The happiest face is frightened
7. The fairer sister will come
8. Heavier works will be hindered
9. The swiftest birds sleep
10. The happy fathers praise the very faithful slave
11. The longest spears have been broken
12. The greatest cities will be fortified

13. The fairer sister wrote a short letter
14. The timid slaves fear the lightest burdens
15. A heavier work is left
16. The wisest kings have fortified great cities
17. The swiftest soldiers will be praised
18. Better gifts have been sent
19. The little boy sang a sweeter song
20. The heaviest bows have been broken
21. The timid boy left the sweetest fruits
22. The wise queen will have sent sweeter gifts
23. The smallest birds sing sweet songs
24. The fairest cities have been fortified

EXERCISE XVII.

THE VERB *SUM*.

1. The boy is good
2. The letter was short
3. The king will be wise
4. The girl was fair
5. The soldiers are brave
6. The slaves had been timid
7. The burden is heavy
8. Short letters are good
9. Wise kings are happy
10. The spears are long
11. The short javelin is heavy
12. The beautiful queen is good

13. The father is wise
14. Many slaves are timid
15. The work was great
16. The gifts had been many
17. The brothers are good
18. All the burdens are heavy
19. The letters are short
20. The city had been faithful
21. The songs will be sweet
22. The brothers will be happy
23. The king will have been just
24. The slaves have been faithful

EXERCISE XVIII.

THE GENITIVE CASE.

1. The king praised the good son of the wise father
 2. The soldiers of the great king had fortified the city
 3. The queen was the king's sister
 4. All the cities of the great king will be fortified
 5. The song of the little bird is sweet
 6. The boy's father is wise
 7. The javelins of the soldiers were very heavy
 8. The king hinders the work of the timid slaves
 9. The city of the wise queen will be fortified
 10. The brave soldiers of the king were sleeping
 11. All the spears of the king's soldiers have been broken
 12. The gifts of the father were good
-
13. The face of the queen was beautiful
 14. The works of the king are hindered
 15. The letter of the little boy was short
 16. The wise king praises the work of the faithful slaves
 17. The fathers of all the boys are very wise
 18. The swift javelins had terrified the brothers of the king
 19. The spears of the brave soldiers were very long
 20. The king of a great city will send great gifts
 21. The burdens of the timid slaves were heavy
 22. The king of the fair city praises the very brave soldiers
 23. The soldiers were leading all the slaves of the good father
 24. The brothers of the wise king are most just

EXERCISE XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The father was praising the letters of the little boy
2. The spear has wounded the bravest soldiers
3. The sister of the king will come
4. The best gifts had been sent
5. The cities of the greatest kings have been fortified
6. A heavier work will have been left
7. The soldier sends a swifter javelin
8. The brothers of the girl are good
9. The father and the brother were wise
10. The king broke the bows of the soldiers
11. The boy and the girl are good
12. The father of the boy was a king

13. The burden of the faithful slave will be light
14. Wise fathers will teach good sons
15. The king holds the faithful city
16. The work of the timid slave will have been hindered
17. Lighter burdens have hindered a heavier work
18. The heavy bows of the hard soldiers have been broken
19. The king and the queen are wise
20. The lightest burden frightens a timid slave
21. The father of the little boy had called the sister
22. The short letters of the boy have been sent
23. A heavier javelin has wounded the brave soldier of the king
24. The king will lead very brave soldiers

EXERCISE XX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The little birds were singing sweet songs
2. Good works are praised
3. The letters of the little boys were very short
4. The sweet song of birds holds the little girl
5. The father of the king had sent sweet fruits
6. The hard face of the soldier frightens the faithful slave
7. The most beautiful city fears the hard soldiers
8. The sisters of the king are very beautiful
9. A swifter javelin will have wounded the soldier
10. A shorter song has been written
11. A good work will be light
12. The spears of the hard soldiers will frighten the fair city

13. A fairer queen will come
14. The happier brother had called the wise father
15. The hardest soldiers will be wounded
16. The cities of the king are faithful
17. A greater work will have been left
18. The slave will have left the heavier works
19. The city of the wise queen is most faithful
20. The bows of the soldiers are heavier
21. The javelins of the soldiers were very swift
22. The king had left the faithful city
23. All the soldiers of the king were very brave
24. A good boy will be happy

PART II.

SECOND VOCABULARY.

I.—SUBSTANTIVES.

[(1) *First Declension.*

cōpiæ, arum, <i>f</i>	<i>forces</i>
fēra, æ, <i>f</i>	<i>a wild-beast</i>
fossa, æ, <i>f</i>	<i>a ditch</i>
Gallia, æ, <i>f</i>	<i>Gaul</i>
hōra, æ, <i>f</i>	<i>an hour</i>
Itālia, æ, <i>f</i>	<i>Italy</i>
Nūma, æ, <i>m</i>	<i>a Roman king</i>
porta, æ, <i>f</i>	<i>a gate</i>
prōvincia, æ, <i>f</i>	<i>a province</i>
pugna, æ, <i>f</i>	<i>a fight, a battle</i>
rīpa, æ, <i>f</i>	<i>a bank</i>
sāgitta, æ, <i>f</i>	<i>an arrow</i>
sāpientia, æ, <i>f</i>	<i>wisdom</i>
silva, æ, <i>f</i>	<i>a wood</i>

(2) *Second Declension.*

Ædui, orum, <i>m</i>	<i>a people of Gaul</i>
āger, agri, <i>m</i>	<i>a field, land</i>
āmīcus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a friend</i>
ānīmus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a mind</i>
antrum, i, <i>n</i>	<i>a cave</i>

Ariovistus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a king of the Germans</i>
arma, orum, <i>n</i>	<i>arms</i>
auxilium, i, <i>n</i>	<i>aid, assistance</i>
barbāri, orum, <i>m</i>	<i>barbarians</i>
bellum, i, <i>n</i>	<i>war</i>
Brūtus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a Roman name</i>
Caius, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a Roman name</i>
castra, orum, <i>n</i>	<i>a camp</i>
cervus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a stag</i>
cibus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>food</i>
consilium, i, <i>n</i>	<i>counsel, design</i>
corvus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a raven</i>
Crassus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a Roman name</i>
Galli, orum, <i>m</i>	<i>the Gauls</i>
Germāni, orum, <i>m</i>	<i>the Germans</i>
gladius, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a sword</i>
Helyētii, orum, <i>m</i>	<i>the Swiss</i>
Labiēnus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a proper name</i>
lēgātus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a lieutenant, an ambassador</i>
lōcus, i, <i>m</i> (plur. ci and ca)	<i>a place</i>
lūpus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a wolf</i>
Marcus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a Roman name</i>
mūrus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a wall</i>
nūmērus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>number</i>
nuntius, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a messenger</i>
oppidum, i, <i>n</i>	<i>a town</i>
pēricūlum, i, <i>n</i>	<i>danger</i>
pōpūlus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a people</i>
prællum, i, <i>n</i>	<i>a fight, a battle</i>
præmīum, i, <i>n</i>	<i>a reward</i>
Publius, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a Roman name</i>

Pyrrhus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a king of Epirus</i>
Rēmus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>the brother of Romulus</i>
rēmus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>an oar</i>
Rhēnus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>the Rhine</i>
Rhōdānus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>the Rhone</i>
Rōmāni, orum, <i>m</i>	<i>the Romans</i>
Rōmūlus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a king of Rome</i>
Sēquāni, orum, <i>m</i>	<i>a people of Gaul</i>
sōcīus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>an ally</i>
Tarquīnius, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a Roman king</i>
tēlum, i, <i>n</i>	<i>a dart</i>
Titus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a Roman prænomen</i>
vallum, i, <i>n</i>	<i>a rampart</i>
vēlum, i, <i>n</i>	<i>a sail</i>
vīcus, i, <i>m</i>	<i>a village</i>
vir, vīri, <i>m</i>	<i>a man</i>

(3) *Third Declension.*

Alpes, ium, <i>f</i>	<i>the Alps</i>
anguis, is, <i>c</i>	<i>a snake</i>
Cæsar, āris, <i>m</i>	<i>a Roman emperor</i>
cānis, is, <i>c</i>	<i>a dog</i>
Carthāgīniensis, is, <i>m</i>	<i>a Carthaginian</i>
Cāto, ōnis, <i>m</i>	<i>a Roman name</i>
centūrio, ōnis, <i>m</i>	<i>a centurion</i>
cīvis, is, <i>c</i>	<i>a citizen</i>
civitas, ātis, <i>f</i>	<i>a state</i>
classis, is, <i>f</i>	<i>a fleet</i>
cōhors, cōhortis, <i>f</i>	<i>a cohort</i>
cōmes, ītis, <i>c</i>	<i>a companion</i>
consul, ūlis, <i>m</i>	<i>a consul</i>

<i>servītus, ūtis, f</i>	<i>slavery</i>
<i>victor, ōris, m</i>	<i>a conqueror</i>
<i>virtus, ūtis, f</i>	<i>valour</i>
<i>vox, vōcis, f</i>	<i>a voice</i>
<i>vulnus, ěris, n</i>	<i>a wound</i>
<i>vulpes, is, f</i>	<i>a fox</i>

(4) *Fourth Declension.*

<i>adventus, ūs, m</i>	<i>arrival, approach</i>
<i>ěquītātus, ūs, m</i>	<i>cavalry</i>
<i>exercītus, ūs, m</i>	<i>an army</i>
<i>impētus, ūs, m</i>	<i>an attack</i>
<i>mānus, ūs, f</i>	<i>a hand</i>
<i>portus, ūs, m</i>	<i>a harbour</i>
<i>sĕnātus, ūs, m</i>	<i>the senate</i>

(5) *Fifth Declension.*

<i>ācies, ěi, f</i>	<i>a line of battle</i>
<i>dies, ěi, m and f (m. in plural)</i>	<i>a day</i>

II.—ADJECTIVES.

(1) *Of Three Terminations.*

<i>āvidus, a, um</i>	<i>greedy</i>
<i>cārus, a, um</i>	<i>dear</i>
<i>densus, a, um</i>	<i>thick</i>
<i>mīser, ěra, ěrum</i>	<i>wretched</i>
<i>mōlestus, a, um</i>	<i>troublesome</i>
<i>nōvus, a, um</i>	<i>new</i>
<i>nullus, a, um, gen. īus</i>	<i>no, none</i>

obscurus, a, um	<i>dark</i>
proximus, a, um	<i>nearest</i>
rāmōsus, a, um	<i>branching</i>
Rōmānus, a, um	<i>Roman</i>
sōlus, a, um, gen. ius	<i>only, alone</i>
sūperbus, a, um	<i>proud</i>
summus, a, um	} <i>highest</i>
suprēmus, a, um	
tōtus, a, um, gen. ius	<i>the whole</i>
ultimus, a, um	<i>furthest</i>

(2) *Of Two Terminations.*

difficilis, e	<i>difficult</i>
fācilis, e	<i>easy</i>
prōpior, us	<i>nearer</i>
sūpērior, us	<i>higher</i>
terrībilis, e	<i>terrible</i>
ultērior, us	<i>further</i>
ūtilis, e	<i>useful</i>

(3) *Of One Termination.*

fērox, ōcis	<i>fierce</i>
ingens, entis	<i>enormous</i>
pōtens, entis	<i>powerful</i>
præstans, antis	<i>excellent</i>
triplex, icis	<i>triple, threefold</i>

(4) *Pronominal Adjectives.*

ālius, a, ud, gen. ius	<i>other, another</i>
alter, ěra, ěrum, gen. ius	<i>one of two, the other</i>

(5) *Numeral Adjectives.*

<i>Cardinals.</i>		<i>Ordinals.</i>	
ūnus, a, um, gen. ius	<i>one</i>	prīmus, a, um	<i>first</i>
duo, æ, o	<i>two</i>	sēcundus	<i>second</i>
tres, tria	<i>three</i>	tertius	<i>third</i>
quātuor	<i>four</i>	quartus	<i>fourth</i>
quinque	<i>five</i>	quintus	<i>fifth</i>
sex	<i>six</i>	sextus	<i>sixth</i>
septem	<i>seven</i>	septīmus	<i>seventh</i>
octo	<i>eight</i>	octāvus	<i>eighth</i>
nōvem	<i>nine</i>	nōnus	<i>ninth</i>
dēcem	<i>ten</i>	dēcīmus	<i>tenth</i>
vīginti	<i>twenty</i>	vīcēsīmus	<i>twentieth</i>
trīginta	<i>thirty</i>	trīgēsīmus	<i>thirtieth</i>
quadrāginta	<i>forty</i>	quadrāgēsīmus	<i>fortieth</i>
centum	<i>one hundred</i>	centēsīmus	<i>one hundredth</i>
dūcenti, æ, a	<i>two hundred</i>	ducentēsīmus	<i>two hundredth</i>

III.—PRONOUNS.

<i>(1) Personal.</i>		<i>(2) Reflexive.</i>	
ego	<i>I</i>	sui	<i>of himself, herself, &c.</i>
tu	<i>thou</i>		

(3) Possessive.

meus, a, um	<i>my, mine</i>
tuus, a, um	<i>thy, thine</i>
suus, a, um	<i>his, her, its, their own</i>
noster, tra, trum	<i>our</i>
vester, tra, trum	<i>your</i>

(4) *Demonstrative.*

hic, hæc, hoc	<i>this (near me)</i>
ille, a, ud	<i>that (yonder)</i>
is, ea, id	<i>that (or he, she, it)</i>
iste, a, ud	<i>that (near you)</i>

(5) *Definitive.*

īdem, ēādem, īdem	<i>the same</i>
ipse, a, um	<i>self</i>

(6) *Relative.*

quī, quæ, quōd	<i>who, or which</i>
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(7) *Interrogative.*

quīs, quīs, quīd	<i>who, or what</i>
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(8) *Indefinitive.*

quīs, quā, quīd	<i>any one</i>
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(9) *Compound.*

quīdam, quædam, quiddam (quoddam)	<i>a certain one</i>
quīcumquē, quæcumquē, quodcumquē	<i>whosoever, whatsoever</i>

IV.—VERBS.

(1) *First Conjugation.*

ædificō, āre, āvi, ātum	<i>I build</i>
āmo, āre, āvi, ātum	<i>I love</i>
cēlo, āre, āvi, ātum	<i>I conceal</i>
creo, āre, āvi, ātum	<i>I create</i>
do, dāre, dēdi, dātum	<i>I give</i>
nēgo, āre, āvi, ātum	<i>I deny</i>
oppugno, āre, āvi, ātum	<i>I assault</i>

păro, āre, āvi, ātum	<i>I prepare</i>
pūto, āre, āvi, ātum	<i>I think</i>
regno, āre, āvi, ātum	<i>I reign</i>
rēnuntio, āre, āvi, ātum	<i>I report, I bring-back-word</i>
sūpĕro, āre, āvi, ātum	<i>I surpass</i>
vasto, āre, āvi, ātum	<i>I lay waste</i>

(2) *Second Conjugation.*

contīneo, ēre, ui, tentum	<i>I keep in</i>
jūbeo, ēre, jussi, jussum	<i>I order</i>
sustīneo, ēre, ui, tentum	<i>I sustain</i>
vīdeo, ēre, vīdi, vīsum	<i>I see</i>

(3) *Third Conjugation.*

addūco, ěre, duxi, ductum	<i>I induce</i>
cāpio, ěre, cēpi, captum	<i>I take</i>
carpo, ěre, psi, ptum	<i>I pluck</i>
claudo, ěre, si, sum	<i>I shut</i>
cognosco, ěre, nōvi, nītum	<i>I ascertain</i>
cōgo, ěre, coēgi, coactum	<i>I compel</i>
committo, ěre, mīsi, missum	<i>I commit, commence (battle)</i>
conjīcio, ěre, jēcī, jectum	<i>I throw</i>
conscrībo, ěre, psi, ptum	<i>I levy</i>
contemno, ěre, psi, ptum	<i>I despise</i>
crēdo, ěre, dīdi, dītum	<i>I believe</i>
cūpio, ěre, īvi, ītum	<i>I desire</i>
dēfendo, ěre, di, sum	<i>I defend</i>
expello, ěre, pūli, pulsum	<i>I drive-out, expel</i>
fācio, ěre, fēcī, factum	<i>I make, I do</i>
fūgio, ěre, fūgi, fūgītum	<i>I fly, I flee-from</i>

fundo, ěre, fūdi, fūsum	<i>I rout</i>
ģero, ěre, gessi, gestum	<i>I carry-on</i>
instruo, ěre, xi, ctum	<i>I draw-up</i>
intellġo, ěre, exi, ectum	<i>I understand</i>
interfġcio, ěre, fġci, fectum	<i>I kill, I put-to-death</i>
lăcesso, ěre, ssġvi, ssġtum	<i>I harass</i>
occido, ěre, ġdi, ġsum	<i>I kill, I slay</i>
opprġmo, ěre, pressi, pressum	<i>I oppress</i>
pġto, ěre, petivi or ġi, petġtum	<i>I seek, I seek-for</i>
pġno, ěre, pġsui, pġsġtum	<i>I place, I pitch</i>
prămitto, ěre, mġsi, missum	<i>I send-before</i>
răpio, ěre, ui, raptum	<i>I snatch</i>
rġdŭco, ěre, duxi, ductum	<i>I lead-back</i>
rġmitto, ěre, mġsi, missum	<i>I send-back</i>
rġpello, ěre, rġpŭli, rġpulsum	<i>I drive-back</i>

(4) *Fourth Conjugation.*

audio, ġre, ġvi, ġtum	<i>I hear</i>
nescio, ġre, ġvi, ġtum	<i>I know-not</i>
rġpġrio, ġre, rġpġri, rġpertum	<i>I find</i>
scio, ġre, ġvi, ġtum	<i>I know</i>

(5) *DEPONENT VERBS.*(i) *First Conjugation.*

cġnor, āri, ātus sum	<i>I attempt, I endeavour</i>
dġpġpŭlor, āri, ātus sum	<i>I ravage</i>
glġrior, āri, ātus sum	<i>I boast</i>
hortor, āri, ātus sum	<i>I exhort</i>
jăcŭlor, āri, ātus sum	<i>I hurt</i>
mġror, āri, ātus sum	<i>I wonder, I admire</i>
mġror, āri, ātus sum	<i>I stay, I delay</i>

(ii) *Second Conjugation.*

confíteor, ěri, fessus sum	<i>I confess</i>
polliceor, ěri, ěcĭtus sum	<i>I promise</i>

(iii) *Third Conjugation.*

lŏquŏr, i, lŏcŭtus sum	<i>I speak</i>
mŏrior, i, mortuus sum	<i>I die</i>
pŏtior, i, passus sum	<i>I suffer</i>
persŕquor, i, sŕcŭtus sum	<i>I pursue</i>
quŕror, i, questus sum	<i>I complain</i>
sŕquor, i, sŕcŭtus sum	<i>I follow</i>
ŭtor, i, ŭsus sum (gov. abl.)	<i>I use</i>

(iv) *Fourth Conjugation.*

expŕior, Iri, pertus sum	<i>I try</i>
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(6) DEFECTIVE VERBS.

aio, aĭs, aĭt	<i>I say</i>
cŕpi, cŕpisse	<i>I have begun</i>
inquam, inquĭs, inquĭt	<i>I say</i>
ŏdĭ, ŏdisse	<i>I hate</i>

(7) ANOMALOUS VERBS.

ĕŏ, Ire, ĭvi, ĭtum	<i>I go</i>
exeo, Ire, ĭvi or ii, ĭtum	<i>I go out</i>
fŕro, ferre, tŭli, lŕtum	<i>I bear</i>
fŕror, ferri, lŕtus sum	<i>I am borne</i>
fĭo, fĭeri, factus sum	<i>I am made, I become</i>
intŕreo, Ire, ĭvi or ii, ĭtum	<i>I go-from-amongst, I perish</i>

mālo, malle, mālui
 nōlo, nolle, nōlui
 possum, posse, pōtui
 rēdeo, ire, īvi or ii, ītum
 transeo, īre, īvi or ii, ītum
 vōlo, velle, vōlui

I am more-willing, I had-rather
I am unwilling, I am not-willing
I am able
I return
I cross-over
I am willing

V.—PARTICLES.

(1) *Adverbs.*

antea	<i>before</i>
cur	<i>why</i>
dīu, tīus, tissīme	<i>long</i>
fortītēr, īus, issīme	<i>bravely</i>
jam	<i>now</i>
mox	<i>soon</i>
non	<i>not</i>
nunquam	<i>never</i>
nūper	<i>lately</i>
pæne	<i>almost</i>
quam	<i>than</i>
sæpe	<i>often</i>
semper	<i>always</i>
tandem	<i>at length</i>
vix	<i>scarcely</i>

(2) *Conjunctions.*

aut	<i>or</i>
et	<i>and</i>

nec	<i>nor</i>
neque	<i>nor</i>
quē	<i>and</i>
quā	<i>because</i>
si	<i>if</i>
vēl	<i>or</i>

(3) *Prepositions.*

(a) Taking the Acc. Case.

ad	<i>to, at</i>
ante	<i>before</i>
trans	<i>across,</i> <i>&c.</i>

(b) Taking the Abl. Case.

a	<i>from, by</i>
ab	<i>from, by</i>
ex, e	<i>out of, from,</i> <i>&c.</i>

EXERCISE XXI.

THE ACCUSATIVE BEFORE THE INFINITIVE.

1. Cæsar conquers the Gauls
2. I know that Cæsar conquers the Gauls
3. Cæsar conquered the Gauls
4. We have heard that Cæsar conquered the Gauls
5. Cæsar will conquer the Gauls
6. I know that Cæsar will conquer the Gauls
7. The consul had fortified the city
8. I heard that the consul had fortified the city
9. The city is being fortified
10. I have heard that the city is being fortified
11. The army of the Gauls has been conquered
12. We hear that the army of the Gauls has been conquered
13. The soldier has shut the gates of the city
14. All the gates of the city are shut by the soldiers
15. I know that the soldiers have shut the gates of the city
16. The city has been fortified by the Roman consul
17. I know that the city has been fortified by the Roman consul
18. We hear that the Roman consul fortified the city
19. We hear that the city was fortified by the Roman consul
20. Cæsar had prepared war
21. I knew that Cæsar had prepared war
22. Cæsar will levy two legions
23. I know that Cæsar will levy two legions
24. I know that two legions will be levied by Cæsar

For further examples take any of the Exercises 1—12, prefixing *Scio* or *Dixit*.

EXERCISE XXII.

THE ACCUSATIVE BEFORE THE INFINITIVE.

1. The barbarians send many darts and stones
2. Our soldiers said that the barbarians were sending many darts
3. Cæsar himself will carry on the war
4. I know that Cæsar himself will carry on the war
5. The voice of the king was heard
6. I know that the voice of the king was heard
7. The Gauls send ambassadors
8. Cæsar understands that the Gauls are sending ambassadors
9. Ambassadors are sent by the Gauls
10. We know that ambassadors are sent by the Gauls
11. Our soldiers had shut all the gates of the city
12. I knew that all the gates of the city had been shut by our soldiers

13. The same king built a great city
14. We heard that the same king built a great city
15. Many spears were broken by the brave soldier
16. We knew that many spears were broken by the brave soldier
17. The wise king had sent very great gifts
18. The soldiers understood that very great gifts had been sent by the wise king
19. The work of the faithful slave is praised
20. We know that the work of the faithful slave is praised
21. These horsemen have been driven-back
22. I know that these horsemen have been driven-back
23. We hear that the consul will fortify the towns
24. I have heard that the towns will be fortified

EXERCISE XXIII.

THE RELATIVE.

1. The king praises the soldier
2. The soldier conquers the barbarians
3. The king praises the soldier who conquers the barbarians
4. The boy had written a letter
5. My father sent the letter
6. My father sent the letter which the boy had written
7. The letters are short
8. The boy writes letters
9. The letters which the boy writes are short
10. Romulus fortifies the new city
11. Romulus has built a city
12. Romulus fortifies the new city which he has built

13. The soldiers will be praised by the great king
14. The soldiers have conquered the army of the barbarians
15. The soldiers who have conquered the barbarians will be
praised by the king
16. The consul sent-forward two legions
17. Two legions had been levied. [levied
18. The consul sent-forward the two legions which had been
19. The legions which the consul has levied will be sent-forward
20. The wise king fortified a town
21. The barbarians were assaulting the town
22. The town which the wise king fortified was assaulted by
the barbarians
23. My father will send the letters which have been written
24. The towns which had been fortified by the king were
assaulted by the barbarians

EXERCISE XXIV.

THE RELATIVE.

1. The general of the Roman army praised the soldiers
2. The forces of the barbarians were routed in one battle
3. The general praised the soldiers by whom the barbarians had been routed
4. The general praised the soldiers who had routed the forces of the barbarians in battle
5. The same centurions who had fought most bravely saw that the danger was very great
6. The Germans whom Ariovistus was leading had never been conquered
7. My father was sending all the letters which he had written
8. This work which you have despised is most useful
9. Cæsar routs the fourth part of the Helvetii
10. The Helvetii whose forces Cæsar had routed seek-for peace

11. The same army which has conquered the Helvetii now fears the approach of Ariovistus and the Germans
12. The Germans sent-back the hostages which had been given
13. The Helvetii who had laid-waste the fields of the Sequani were conquered by Cæsar
14. The burden which the slave left is heavier
15. The king who praises brave soldiers is himself praised by the citizens
16. He praises us who send the gifts
17. The darts which the barbarians shall have sent will be sent-back
18. The gifts which you gave to me are very beautiful
19. The Sequani send-back the hostages which the Ædui had given
20. He sees the flowers which the beautiful girl has plucked

EXERCISE XXV.

THE ACCUSATIVE BEFORE THE INFINITIVE.

1. I love my father
2. You know that I love my father
3. Our fleet has conquered the enemy
4. We have heard that our fleet has conquered the enemy
5. Thou praisest the wise king
6. We know that thou praisest the wise king
7. My brother is happy
8. My brother says that he is happy
9. Thy wisdom is great
10. We know that thy wisdom is great
11. These dogs are the swiftest
12. We know that these dogs are the swiftest

13. The beautiful girl had plucked the flowers
14. I heard that the beautiful girl had plucked the flowers
15. The same shepherd had seen a wolf
16. Caius said that the same shepherd had seen a wolf
17. Those flowers are sweet
18. I know that those flowers are sweet
19. The same letters are short
20. He thinks that the same letters are short
21. We know that thou art very wise
22. You know that I am faithful
23. You think that we fear the arrows of the barbarians
24. He said that he was a king

EXERCISE XXVI.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

1. Brutus is said to be levying two legions
2. I know that our soldiers are carrying on war
3. I know that the Gauls are being conquered by the Romans
4. It is said that the Roman horsemen routed the forces of the
barbarians
5. I know that the consul fortified the city
6. Titus Labienus leads-back the army
7. I believe that you will send the letter
8. A third legion is said to have been levied
9. Pyrrhus is said to have been praised by the Romans
10. The consul orders the centurion to shut all the gates of the
city
11. I know that the king praised the soldier who slew the
leader of the enemy
12. We heard that the gates of the city had been shut
13. The Roman senate is said to have sent a fleet of two-
hundred ships
14. Cato is said to have been frightened by no dangers
15. Cæsar ascertained that the barbarians had left the other
bank of the river
16. I know that the barbarians have been frightened by the
approach of our army
17. Another and a greater danger is said to have frightened
the wretched citizens
18. It is difficult to conceal pain
19. I know that the wounds of our soldiers are light
20. The work which the slave left is most easy

EXERCISE XXVII.

APPOSITION.

1. Publius Crassus, a very brave man, sustained all the attacks of the Gauls
2. Cæsar understood that Caius the centurion had been wounded
3. The army of Ariovistus, the king of the Germans, had conquered the Gauls in one battle
4. He sends-forward T. Labienus the lieutenant with two legions and all the cavalry
5. We soldiers have conquered two most powerful kings by our valour and the counsel of the general
6. You boys have been praised by your father Crassus
7. We fathers think that the consul is most just
8. Tarquinius Superbus, the last king of the Romans, had left the city
9. We boys are happiest
10. The consul praises Caius, a very brave centurion
11. The Gauls were overcome by the counsel and valour of P. Crassus the lieutenant
12. We all know that the consul Scipio conquered Hannibal, the leader of the Carthaginians
13. The Romans were overcome in four battles by Hannibal, the Carthaginian leader
14. Numa, the king of the Romans, was a very wise man
15. I have sent the letters of Marcus your father
16. Romulus, the first king of the Romans, was very brave
17. Cæsar conquered in one battle Ariovistus, the king of the Germans
18. You have despised me, your consul and leader
19. Brutus himself, the Roman consul, was slain
20. Give these gifts to Tarquin your king

EXERCISE XXVIII.

DATIVE AND ABLATIVE.

1. These things are easy to a brave soldier
2. Light burdens are heavy to a timid slave
3. These letters are useful to me : they will be useful to you
4. The barbarians fight with darts, our men with swords
5. Peace was troublesome to the soldiers
6. All things are hard to the timid
7. The rewards of virtue are dear to the wise
8. The Gauls gave hostages to the conqueror
9. The bow will be more useful to me
10. The king writes a letter with his own hand
11. All good men are dear to good men
12. These things will be very easy to Caius

13. The barbarians drove-back our horsemen with their spears
14. The lion seized the swift stag with his greedy teeth
15. The shepherds kill the fierce wolf with heavy stones
16. The soldier broke the spear with his hands
17. The horseman was killed by the hard spear
18. Our fathers are dear to us
19. This burden is light to me
20. Our soldiers had killed many enemies with their swords
21. The third cohort was driven-back by a multitude of darts
22. Our works are useful to the citizens
23. The barbarians will fight with a bow and arrows
24. I will make the burden heavier to thee

EXERCISE XXIX.

PARTICIPLES.

1. Labienus being harassed by the cavalry of the enemy sends messengers to Cæsar
2. The messengers sent by Labienus report that Labienus is not able to drive-back the forces of the Gauls
3. The Gauls having been conquered by the Germans gave hostages and sought-for peace
4. No part of the city had been fortified by a wall
5. It was reported to Cæsar that Ariovistus, the king of the Germans, had led great forces across the Rhine
6. Hannibal was now about-to-leave Italy
7. The barbarians being frightened by the arrival of our army seek-for peace
8. Our men having been driven-back by the darts of the barbarians were fortifying the camp
9. The king is about-to-praise the soldier whom he saw fighting bravely
10. The Ædui having been conquered were compelled to give hostages to the Sequani
11. The soldiers send-back the broken spears
12. The slave being about-to-leave the burdens was killed
13. I saw a soldier holding a bow and arrows in his hand
14. The forces of the enemy being overcome in battle have left our borders
15. I see the face of a slave giving gifts to the soldiers
16. The soldiers being now about-to-fight are sent-back
17. I heard the voice of the consul praising the centurion
18. Fearing the wolves the shepherd leaves the sheep
19. Being praised by the king the soldier will fight bravely
20. Who fears the flying enemy?

EXERCISE XXX.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

1. We know that Scipio was the conqueror of Hannibal himself
2. The king will praise the leader whose soldiers shall have fought bravely
3. Who does not-know that Romulus was the first king of the Romans?
4. It is said hat Numa was the wisest of the Roman kings
5. The timid slave said that the burden was very heavy
6. Ariovistus does not think that the Romans will be conquerors
7. Who denies that virtue gives the best rewards?
8. Labienus ascertains that the mountain is held by the enemy
9. Scipio and Hannibal were very brave generals
10. Who does not know that the rewards of virtue are very great?
11. Ariovistus hopes that he shall be king of the whole of Gaul
12. P. Crassus ascertained that the enemy was fortifying a camp
13. We think that there is no hope of safety
14. Cæsar knew that Ariovistus had been king of the Germans
15. We know that the sons of good fathers are happy
16. The soldiers hope that Scipio will be their leader
17. The Gauls said that all the Germans would leave their borders
18. Cæsar orders the camp to be fortified with a rampart and a ditch
19. It is said that the king of the same state built these towns
20. We believe that our fathers were very wise

EXERCISE XXXI.

DEPONENT VERBS.

1. The Ædui complain that their fields are being laid-waste
2. Ariovistus boasted that he had conquered all the forces of the Ædui
3. Having endeavoured to cross-over the river they were driven-back by a multitude of darts
4. That law seems to be most just
5. Cæsar himself having exhorted his soldiers commenced the battle
6. Having tried all things they find that the only safety is in valour
7. The Sequani being conquered by Ariovistus promise that they will give a hundred hostages
8. The stag admires and praises his branching horns
9. The timid slave complained that the law was hard
10. The dying stag is said to have despised the horns which he had praised
11. Soldiers, follow me, your general !
12. Our horsemen having followed the flying enemy slew all who had not crossed over the river
13. The shepherds following the serpent found the cave
14. No law will seem more just
15. The shepherd was admiring the horns of the swift stag
16. Cæsar promised aid to the Ædui, who were not able to defend themselves and their lands
17. Certain centurions were unwilling to follow the general
18. If you shall not be able to use the sails, use the oars
19. They endeavoured to cross-over the river and ravage the lands
20. Many stags will not endeavour to conquer one lion

EXERCISE XXXII.

PREPOSITIONS.

1. About the fourth hour of the day Labienus saw the enemy
2. The Helvetii had led their forces through the borders of the Sequani
3. The barbarians hurl darts and stones against our men
4. Cæsar pursues the Helvetii from the river to the woods
5. Many men were taken or slain outside-of the walls
6. I will say many things concerning this most just king
7. The boys heard the voice of the birds singing amongst the thick trees
8. No man will be able to be happy without virtue
9. The forces of the enemy had been seen near the camp of Cæsar
10. The Gauls had pitched their camp under the nearest mountain
11. On-account-of this battle the Ædui left their fields
12. Cæsar having stayed many days amongst the Sequani bore aid to their allies
13. After the death of Numa there were five other kings
14. The Carthaginians were compelled to keep themselves within the walls of the city
15. Cæsar heard that the barbarians had hurled darts and stones against the Roman horsemen
16. Having followed the foot-soldiers our men killed a great number without any danger
17. The ambassadors of Cæsar said these things in-the-presence-of Ariovistus and his army
18. Why, O Cæsar, do you send ambassadors beyond the Rhine?
19. On-account-of the number of the enemy Publius kept his soldiers in the camp
20. Cæsar pitched his camp over-against the camp of the Germans

EXERCISE XXXIII.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. Crassus was made consul by the Roman people
2. The timid boy whom his own father had sent was unwilling to go
3. I saw the boys going and returning
4. The slaves who were unwilling to leave the city were compelled to bear heavier burdens
5. Brave soldiers have already been made kings : timid kings have been made slaves
6. Cæsar bore aid to the Sequani oppressed by the Germans
7. The soldiers of a certain Roman consul wished rather to be conquered than to conquer
8. The soldiers being frightened by the multitude of the enemy were unwilling to go-out from the camp
9. I saw two slaves bearing heavy burdens
10. I am not able to do that which you wish
11. The dog was not able to hold the food which he was bearing
12. He who shall have borne pain with a brave mind shall be called the conqueror
13. He who is unwilling to bear aid to a friend oppressed shall never be praised by us
14. Caius had been unwilling to leave the city
15. I shall not be able to write all the letters
16. The gifts which the citizens bear are very beautiful
17. He wishes to be first of all
18. I know that Caius will return
19. The soldier was going, bearing in his hand the spear of the conquered enemy
20. That soldier is said to have borne pain with a very brave mind

EXERCISE XXXIV.

ADVERBS AND CONJUNCTIONS.

1. The barbarians were in-vain attempting to drive back our men with darts
2. The shepherds find a snake which had almost perished with cold
3. I will always be a most faithful companion of your journey
4. The shepherd now confesses that Romulus and Remus are brothers
5. He was compelled to suffer hard labours a-long-time
6. Already you seem to have written the best letter
7. I thought that Caius would soon come into the city
8. The consuls praised the centurion whose sword had lately killed the leader of the enemy
9. If you should not be able to use counsel, use valour
10. Cæsar thought that the Helvetii had a-long-time left the province
11. You have often made the burden of the slave heavier
12. You will give the second part to me because I am brave
13. The shepherd following the wolf had now come to the dark cave
14. A voice is often heard : Depart, citizens ! leave the wretched city
15. The city was now standing, fortified by the labour of the soldiers
16. The seventh legion was scarcely able to sustain the attacks of the barbarians
17. At length Divitiacus said those things which he had before been unwilling to speak
18. You all fear the approach of the barbarians whom your fathers have already conquered in many and greater wars
19. Caius had never seen the enemy whom he said that he had seen
20. Many attempting to cross the river were driven-back by the javelins of the enemy

EXERCISE XXXV.
PREPOSITIONS.

1. The fox was praising the raven on-account-of his sweet voice
2. The Roman people wished all things to be in-the-power-of Cæsar
3. He drew up a triple line-of-battle of four legions over-against the mountain which the enemies were holding with their forces
4. You will not be able to do all these things without the greatest labour
5. After Romulus Numa reigned : after Numa five other kings reigned
6. The king stands amidst the citizens, holding a spear in his hand
7. Certain Germans who had built towns and villages on-this-side-of the river had been unwilling to follow Ariovistus
8. The spies who had been sent-forward return to the camp
9. On account of the cold he was not able to make a march over the Alps
10. The Romans expelled Tarquinius Superbus from their city
11. Two consuls were created instead-of one king
12. The consul Lævinus was sent against Pyrrhus, king of Epirus
13. Three javelins had been thrown, out-of which one killed the leader of the enemy
14. I am not able to do those things which you have ordered
15. He wrote these letters without-the-knowledge-of his father
16. Out-of two-hundred ships scarcely forty were saved
17. Scipio and Hannibal were very excellent generals : the one was a Roman, the other was a Carthaginian
18. He praised the soldiers with whom he had overcome so-great dangers
19. Ariovistus spoke many things concerning the valour of the Germans
20. With you I am willing to attempt the most difficult work

EXERCISE XXXVI.

VERBS IN 'IO' OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

1. He was unwilling to take arms against the enemy
2. He in-vain attempts to flee-from the coming barbarians
3. Take no arms, citizens ! prepare no wars
4. We will do all the things which you shall have wished
5. Why do you desire to be praised by your enemies ?
6. A great part of the city is taken by the counsel of a certain centurion
7. Being wounded by an arrow he suffers great pain
8. They do the things which you wish
9. Instead-of the rewards of valour you will suffer the heavy burden of slavery
10. Why do you do these things without-the-knowledge-of your father ?
11. They wish to do all the things which they have been ordered
12. Whosoever shall have taken the third part of the booty shall be killed
13. Why do you fear to take arms ?
14. Having suffered many things he left the city
15. Being frightened by the approach of the lion the wild-beasts flee through the thick woods
16. The wolf seizes the food which the dog was bearing across the river
17. The camp is taken ; the soldiers fly ; enormous booty is seized
18. Having followed the flying enemy he endeavours to take the town
19. I have heard all the things which you have said : I know all the things which you are doing
20. Take thy bow and the light arrows ; follow the flying stag

EXERCISE XXXVII.

NEUTER-PASSIVE AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

1. Bear this letter, says he, to your king
2. The Helvetii are accustomed to receive, not to give, hostages
3. Numa having been created king began to give laws to the citizens
4. Pyrrhus rejoiced that he had conquered the Romans in the first battle
5. The wolf is accustomed to seize the booty and to flee
6. The lion had begun to divide the booty which had been taken
7. He makes a march beyond the furthest borders of our province
8. I am glad that you have returned a conqueror
9. Brutus scarcely dares to stay longer in those places on-account-of the want of corn
10. He dared to say these things in-the-presence-of the king and the soldiers
11. The soldier becomes brave amongst battles and wounds
12. The Romans were accustomed to despise all the forces of the barbarians
13. All hate a timid soldier
14. The citizens rejoiced that the king had given so-great rewards
15. You are accustomed to write many letters concerning the war
16. I am glad that you will return
17. Cæsar had already begun to lead his legions across the Rhone
18. We are accustomed to admire the valour of the soldiers who have fought bravely against the enemy
19. After this battle the Sequani did not dare to leave their own borders
20. The conquerors are accustomed to give laws to the conquered

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

ANOMALOUS OR IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. The shepherd being called was unwilling to speak in-the-presence-of the king
2. He who shall have left a light burden will often be compelled to bear a heavier
3. He saw the enemy now about-to-cross over the river
4. He sees a slave bearing a heavy burden
5. Because you have been unwilling to bear a good king, now bear a bad one
6. The dog thought that the food was being borne by another dog
7. The barbarians will attack us who are unwilling to fight
8. The dog was not able to hold the food which he was bearing across the river
9. The mountain which Cæsar had wished to be held by Labienus, the lieutenant, is held by the enemy
10. Cæsar is unwilling to depart from the further province
11. You praise me who am unwilling to be praised
12. Divitiacus said that the Helvetii would go into another part of Gaul
13. The Germans boasted that they were able to overcome Cæsar himself
14. On-account-of the cold the lieutenant had kept his men within the fortified town
15. The Helvetii were unwilling to ravage the lands of the Sequani
16. Cæsar said that he was willing to make Divitiacus king of that state
17. I saw a soldier bearing in his hand three javelins
18. The slaves return from the fields into the city bearing heavy burdens
19. I will return into the town ; you will all go away
20. Pyrrhus and Hannibal fought against Italy. The Romans hate the one ; they will always admire the other

EXERCISE XXXIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The lion was hunting the wild-beasts through the thick woods
2. The terrible attack of the lion frightens the wild-beasts
3. How great is the wisdom of the king !
4. The valour of the Roman soldiers overcame these so-great labours
5. Neither the Germans nor the Helvetii were able to overcome the Romans
6. The frightened shepherds endeavour to flee-from the terrible serpent
7. How-great is the counsel of the general ! how-great the valour of the soldiers !
8. He despises me who have already conquered braver enemies
9. Cæsar calls-together all the centurions of that legion and orders them to fortify the camp
10. Whosoever shall have left the city on-account-of fear will suffer the heavy burden of slavery
11. The lion delays the frightened shepherds with his terrible attack
12. We who leave our fields fear the swords of the enemy
13. I who speak am a king : hear ye my words !
14. The Germans fear neither the Gauls nor the Romans
15. Cæsar orders Divitiacus to be called to him
16. The wolf and the lamb will come to the same fountain, if thirst shall have compelled them
17. The lion and the sheep hunting in the thick woods had taken a stag
18. A stag being frightened by the dogs was fleeing over the plain
19. The timid lamb admired the branching horns of the flying stag
20. The hard stone hurled by the hand of the shepherd broke the head of the fierce serpent

EXERCISE XL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The conquerors compelled the conquered Sequani to give hostages
2. I know that Cæsar has carried on many wars both in Germany and in Gaul
3. The consul himself orders the city to be fortified and the gates to be shut
4. Cæsar inquired of Divitiacus alone those things which he had heard before from many chiefs of the Gauls
5. The Helvetii having most boldly attacked our men were at length compelled to cross-over the river
6. Cæsar calls-together the chiefs, of whom there was a great number in our camp
7. Brutus was created consul by the Roman people
8. Tarquinius Superbus was the seventh and last of the Roman kings
9. The Roman consul conquered the fleet of the Carthaginians and took thirty ships
10. There are ten cohorts in a Roman legion
11. The two consuls led out four legions against the enemy
12. The want of corn will soon compel the barbarians to return to their own borders
13. Having ravaged the lands of the enemy our soldiers brought-back an enormous booty
14. Neither the Sequani nor the Ædui dared to attack the king of the Germans
15. We all hope that we shall conquer our enemies
16. The barbarians being drawn up on all the mountains were hindering the march of our army
17. Being surrounded by very great forces of the barbarians they sustained all attacks very long
18. We have often borne heavier burdens and have suffered harder labours
19. Ariovistus very-often promised that he would send-back the hostages which the Sequani had given to the Ædui
20. Go, citizens, say these things to your king !

EXERCISE XLI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. He orders the baggage to be brought-together into one place
2. The spies whom Labienus had sent-forward saw neither foot-soldiers nor horsemen on-this-side-of the river
3. The dying stag is said to have despised the branching horns which he had praised
4. Cæsar ascertained that the mountain was held by his own men, and that the Gauls had moved their camp
5. O boys, love your father who has instructed you
6. The state was saved by the counsel and valour of one man
7. You hear the words which I, the consul, speak
8. Hear, O citizens, the words of the great king !
9. The soldiers returning from that battle found a certain slave who had been left near the baggage
10. Scipio having been created consul led his forces across the sea and conquered Hannibal, the Carthaginian general
11. The barbarians had pitched their camp outside-of the walls of the town
12. Brutus levies two legions within the borders of his own province
13. All the higher places are held by a multitude of barbarians
14. He drew-up three cohorts behind the camp: he sent-forward five others with all the cavalry
15. What do you seek besides arms and valour?
16. He built a large house near the hill which is above the city
17. On-account-of their wounds our soldiers were not able to follow the flying enemy
18. The Germans thought that the Gauls were timid in-comparison-with themselves
19. Our men saw the line-of-battle of the enemy drawn-up under a mountain
20. The march of the third legion is hindered by thick woods and a very broad river

EXERCISE XLII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Cæsar orders the whole mountain to be fortified
2. Not having dared to cross the river the barbarians return into their camp
3. Cæsar understands that the Helvetii are about-to-go through our province
4. The soldiers of the tenth legion having followed Cæsar in many battles said that they were willing to fight against Ariovistus
5. The journey from the hither province into further Gaul is long and difficult
6. The barbarians boast that they are able to conquer a Roman army
7. The same chiefs returned and said that they were willing to give hostages
8. Ariovistus said that he had left his own borders not without the hope of great rewards
9. On-account-of the multitude of the enemy our men did not dare to leave the camp
10. Having ravaged the lands of the Sequani the Germans returned to their own borders
11. He left in further Gaul two legions which had lately been levied in the hither province
12. Hannibal surpassed both Pyrrhus and all other generals in counsel
13. The ambassadors sent by the Roman senate came to the camp of Hannibal
14. I know that the boy whom you saw is good
15. In the same battle the Romans slew Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal
16. Twenty ships return to the harbour which they had lately left
17. The Gauls attack our men on the march and endeavour to drive back the seventh legion
18. Ariovistus said that he had crossed the Rhine
19. All men both praise and admire virtue
20. We all know that the rewards of virtue are very great

INDEX.

A.

- Able, to be, possum, posse, pōtui, irreg.*
About, circā, prep. gov. acc.; circit̃r, adv.
Above, sūprā, prep. gov. acc.
Account (on-account-of), propt̃r, prep. gov. acc.
Accustomed, to be, sōleo, solēre, solītus sum, neut. pass. 2.
Across, trans, prep. gov. acc.
Admire, to, mīror, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1.
Ædūi, the, Ædūi, ōrum, m.
After, post, prep. gov. acc.
Again, rursūs, it̃rum, advs.
Against, adversūs, contrā, in, preps. gov. acc.
Aid, auxiliū, i, n.
All, omnis, e, adj.
Ally, sōcius, i, m.
Almost, pæne, fērē, advs.
Alone, sōlus, a, um, gen. solūs, adj.
Alps, the, Alpes, ium, f.
Already, jam, adv.
Always, semper, adv.
Ambassador, lēgātus, i, m.
Amidst, int̃r, prep. gov. acc.
Among, int̃r, prep. gov. acc.
And, et, que, ac, atque, conjs.
Another, alius, alia, aliud, gen. ius, adj.
Any, ullus, a, um, gen. ius, adj.
Approach, adventus, ūs, m.
Ariovistus, Ariōvistus, i, m.
Arms, arma, ōrum, n.
Army, exercītus, ūs, m.
Arrival, adventus, ūs, m.

Arrow, sǣgitta, æ, *f*.

Ascertain, to, cognosco, ěre, gnōvi, gnītum, *a*. 3.

As-far-as, tēnus, *prep. gov. abl.*

Assault, to, oppugno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a*. 1.

At-length, tandem, *adv.*

Attack, impētus, ūs, *m*.

Attack, to, aggrēdior, i, gressus sum, *dep.* 3.

Attempt, to, cōnor, āri, ātus sum, *dep.* 1.

B.

Bad, malus, a, um ; pēior, pessīmus.

Baggage, impēdimenta, ōrum, *n*.

Bank, rīpa, æ, *f*.

Barbarians, barbāri, ōrum, *m*.

Battle, pugna, æ, *f* ; praelium, i, *n*.

Be, to, sum, esse, fui, *v. subst.*

Bear, to, fēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, *irreg.*

Beast, bestia, æ, *f*.

Beautiful, pulcher, chra, chrum, *adj.* ; ior, errīmus.

Because, quia, *conj.*

Become, to, fīo, flēri, factus sum, *irreg.*

Before, antē, *prep. gov. acc.*

Begin, to, cœpi, isse, *defective.*

Behind, pōne, post, *preps. gov. acc.*

Believe, to, crēdo, ěre, dīdi, dītum, *a*. 3.

Below, infrā, *prep. gov. acc.*

Beside, prætēr, *prep. gov. acc.*

Best, optīmus, a, um, *adj.*

Better, mēlior, us, *adj.*

Between, intēr, *prep. gov. acc.*

Beyond, ultrā, *prep. gov. acc.*

Bird, avis, is, *f*.

Black, nīger, gra, grum, *adj.* ; ior, errīmus.

Boast, to, glōrior, āri, ātus sum, *dep.* 1.

Boldly, audacter, *adv.* ; cius, cissīme.

Border, fīnis, *m*.

Booty, præda, æ, *f*.

Both, and, et, et ; que, que, *conjs.*

Bow, arcus, ūs, *m*.

Boy, puer, ěri, *m*.

Branching, rāmōsus, a, um, *adj.*

Brave, fortis, e, *adj.* ; ior, issīmus.

Bravely, fortīter, *adv.* ; ius, issīme.

Break, to, frango, ěre, frĕgi, fractum, *a. 3.*
Bring, to, fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *irreg.*
Bring-back, to, refĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *irreg.*
Bring-back-word, to, renuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, *a. 1.*
Bring-together, to, confĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *irreg.*
Broad, lātus, *a, um, adj.*; ior, errĭmus.
Brother, frāter, tris, *m.*
Brutus, Brŭtus, *i, m.*
Build, to, ædĭfĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a. 1.*
Burden, ōnus, ěris, *n.*
But, sĕd, *conj.*
By, a, ab, preps. gov. abl.
By-reason-of, ob, prep. gov. acc.

C.

Cæsar, Cæsar, āris, *m.*
Caius, Caius, *i, m.*
Call, vŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.
Call-together, to, convŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a. 1.*
Camp, castra, ōrum, *n.*
Carry-on, to, gerŏ, ěre, gessi, gestum, *a. 3.*
Carthaginian, Carthāgĭniensis, *e, adj.*
Cast, to, conjĭcio, ěre, jĕci, jectum, *a, 3.*
Cato, Cāto, ōnis, *m.*
Cavalry, ěquĭtātus, ūs, *m.*
Cave, antrum, *i, n.*
Centurion, centŭrio, ōnis, *m.*
Certain, a-certain-one, quidam, quædam, quoddam, *pron. indef.*
Chief, princeps, ĭpis, *c.*
Citizen, cĭvis, *is, c.*
City, urbs, urbis, *f.*
Cohort, cohors, rtis, *f.*
Cold, frĭgus, ōris, *n.*
Come, to, vĕnio, ĭre, vĕni, ventum, *n. 4.*
Commander, impĕrātor, ōris, *m.*
Commence (battle), to, committo, ěre, mĭsi, missum, *a. 3.*
Companion, cŏmĕs, ĭtis, *c.*
Comparison (in-comparison-with), præ, *prep. gov. abl.*
Compel, to, cŏgo, ěre, cŏĕgi, cŏactum, *a. 3.*
Complain, to, quĕror, *i, questus sum, dep. 3.*
Conceal, to, cĕlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a. 1.*
Concerning, dĕ, prep. gov. abl.
Confess, to, confĭteor, ěri, fessus sum, *dep. 2.*

Conquer, to, vinco, ěre, vīci, victum, *a. 3.*
Conqueror, victor, ōris, *m.*
Consul, consul, ūlis, *m.*
Counsel, consīlium, *i, n.*
Corn, frūmentum, *i, n.*
Crassus, Crassus, *i, m.*
Create, to, crĕo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a. 1.*
Cross-over, to, transeo, ĩre, ĩvi and ii, ĩtum, *irreg.*

D.

Danger, pericŭlum, *i, n.*
Dare, to, audeo, ěre, ausus sum, *neut. pass. 2.*
Dark, obscŭrus, *a, um, adj.*; ior, issimus.
Dart, tĕlum, *i, n.*
Day, dies, ěi, *m. and f. (always m. in plur.)*
Dear, cārus, *a, um, adj.*; ior, issimus.
Death, mors, rtis, *f.*
Defend, to, defendo, ěre, di, sum, *a. 3.*
Delay, to, mŏror, āri, ātus sum, *dep. 1.*
Deny, to, nĕgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a. and n. 1.*
Depart, to, discĕdo, ěre, cessi, cessum, *n. 3.*
Design, consīlium, *i, n.*
Desire, to, cŭpio, ěre, ĩvi and ii, ĩtum, *a. 3.*
Despise, to, contemno, ěre, tempſi, temptum, *a. 3.*
Die, to, mŏrior, mŏri, mortuus sum, *dep. 3 (fut. part. moriturus).*
Difficult, difficilis, *e, adj.*; ior, llimus.
Ditch, fossa, æ, *f.*
Divide, to, partior, ĩri, ĩtus sum, *dep. 4.*
Divitiacus, Divitiācus, *i, m.*
Do, to, fācio, ěre, fĕci, factum, *a. 3.*
Dog, cānis, *c.*
Down-from, dĕ, *prep. gov. abl.*
Draw-up, to, instruo, ěre, xi, ctum, *a. 3.*
Drive-back, to, repello, ěre, rĕpŭli, pulsum, *a. 3.*
Drive-out, to, expello, ěre, expŭli, pulsum, *a. 3.*

E.

Easy, fācilis, *e, adj.*; ior, llimus.
Eight, octo, *adj. indecl.*
Eighth, octāvus, *a, um, adj.*
Encourage, to, hortor, āri, ātus sum, *dep. 1.*
Endeavour, to, cŏnor, āri, ātus sum, *dep. 1.*
Enemy, hostis, *is, c.*

Enemy, the (plural), *hostes, ium, c.*
Enormous, ingens, ntis, adj.; ior, issimus.
Epirus, Epīrus, i, f.
Excellent, præstans, ntis, adj.
Exhort, to, hortor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1.
Expel, to, expello, ěre, pŭli, pulsum, a. 3.

F.

Face, fācies, ěi, f.
Fair, pulcher, chra, chrum, adj.; ior, errimus.
Faithful, fīdēlis, e, adj.; ior, issimus.
Far (as-far-as), tēnus, prep. gov. abl.
Father, pātēr, tris, m.
Fear, to, tīmeo, ěre, ui, a. 2.
Field, āger, gri, m.
Fierce, fērox, ōcis, adj.; ior, issimus.
Fifth, quintus, a, um, adj.
Fight, to, pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1.
Find, to, repērio, ěre, repēri, repertum, a. 4.
First, prīmus, a, um, adj.
Five, quinque, adj. indecl.
Flee-from, to, fŭgio, ěre, fŭgi, ĩtum, a. 3.
Fleet, classis, is, f.
Flower, flos, ōris, m.
Fly, to, fŭgio, ěre, fŭgi, ĩtum, n. 3.
Follow, to, sēquor, i, sēcŭtus sum, dep. 3.
Food, cībus, i, m.
Foot-soldier, pēdēs, ĩtis, m.
For (instead-of), prō, prep. gov. abl.
Forces, cōpiæ, arum, f.
Fortify, to, mŭnio, ěre, ĩvi and ĩi, ĩtum, a. 4.
Forty, quadrāginta, adj. indecl.
Fountain, fons, ntis, m.
Four, quatuor, adj. indecl.
Fourth, quartus, a, um, adj.
Fox, vulpes, is, f.
Friend, āmicus, i, m.
Frighten, to, terreo, ěre, ui, ĩtum, a. 2.
From, ex, a, ab, abs, preps. gov. abl.
Fruit, fructus, ūs, m.
Further, ultĕrior, us, adj.
Furthest, ultĭmus, a, um, adj.

G.

Gate, porta, æ, *f.*
Gaul, Gallia, æ, *f.*
Gauls, the, Galli, ōrum, *m.*
General, dux, dūcis, *c.* ; impēerator, ōris, *m.*
Germans, the, Germāni, ōrum, *m.*
Gift, dōnum, i, *n.*
Girl, puella, æ, *f.*
Give, to, do, dāre, dēdi, dātum, *a.* 1.
Glad, to be, gaudeo, ēre, gavīsus sum, *neut. pass.* 2.
Go, to, eo, īre, īvi and ii, ītum, *irreg.*
Go-away, to, ābeo, īre, īvi and ii, ītum, *irreg.*
Go-out, to, exeo, īre, īvi and ii, ītum, *irreg.*
Good, bōnus, a, um, *adj.* ; melior, optīmus.
Great, magnus, a, um, *adj.* ; major, maxīmus.
Greedy, āvidus, a, um, *adj.* ; ior, issīmus.
Grief, dōlor, ōris, *m.*

H.

Had-rather, I, mālō, malle, mālui, *irreg.*
Hand, mānus, ūs, *f.*
Hannibal, Hannībal, ālis, *m.*
Happy, fēlix, īcis, *adj.* ; ior, issīmus.
Harass, to, lācesso, ēre, īvi and ii, ītum, *a.* 3.
Harbour, portus, ūs, *m.*
Hard, durus, a, um, *adj.*
Hasdrubal, Hasdrūbal, ālis, *m.*
Hate, to, ōdi, ōdisse, *defective.*
He, is, ille, *prons. dem.*
Head, cāput, ītis, *n.*
Hear, to, audio, īre, īvi, ītum, *a.* 4.
Heavy, grāvis, e, *adj.* ; ior, issīmus.
Helvetii, the, Helvētīi, ōrum, *m.*
Her, her-own, suus, a, um, *pron. poss.*
Herself, sui, *pron. reflex.* ; ipse, a, um, *pron. def.*
High, altus, a, um, *adj.* ; supērus, superior, suprēmus or summus.
Hill, collis, is, *m.*
Himself, sui, *pron. reflex.* ; ipse, a, um, *pron. def.*
Hinder, to, impēdio, īre, īvi and ii, ītum, *a.* 4.
His, his-own, suus, a, um, *pron. poss.*
Hither, citērior, us, *adj.*
Hold, to, tēneo, ēre, ui, tentum, *a.* 2.
Hope, spes, ēi, *f.*

Hope, *to*, spēro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a. 1.*
Horn, cornu, ūs, *n.*
Horseman, ēquēs, ītis, *m.*
Hostage, obsēs, īdis, *c.*
Hour, hōra, æ, *f.*
House, dōmus, ūs, *f.*
How-great, quantus, a, um, *adj.*
Huge, ingens, ntis, *adj.* ; ior, issīmus.
Hundred, one, centum, *adj. indecl.*
Hunt, *to*, vēnor, āri, ātus sum, *dep. 1.*
Hurl, *to*, jācūlor, āri, ātus sum, *dep. 1.*

I.

I, ēgo, mei, *pron. pers.*
If, si, *conj.*
In-comparison-with, præ, *prep. gov. abl.*
Induce, *to*, addūco, ēre, xi, ctum, *a. 3.*
Inquire, *to*, quæro, ēre, sivi and sii, sītum, *a. 3.*
In-sight-of, pālam, *prep. gov. abl.*
Instead-of, prō, *prep. gov. abl.*
Instruct, *to*, erūdio, īre, īvi and ii, ītum, *a. 4.*
Into, in, *prep. gov. acc.*
In-the-power-of, pēnēs, *prep. gov. acc.*
In-the-presence-of, cōrām, *prep. gov. abl.*
In-vain, frustrā, *adv.*
Italy, Itālia, æ, *f.*
Its, its-own, suus, a, um, *pron. poss.*
Itself, sui, *pron. reflex.*

J.

Javelin, pīlum, i, *n.*
Journey, īter, ītīnēris, *n.*
Just, justus, a, um, *adj.* ; ior, issīmus.

K.

Keep, *to*, contīneo, ēre, ui, tentum, *a. 2.*
Kill, *to*, occīdo, ēre, cīdi, cīsum, *a. 3.*
King, rex, rēgis, *m.*
Know, *to*, scio, īre, īvi, ītum, *a. 4.*
Know-not, *to*, nescio, īre, īvi, ītum, *a. 4.*
Knowledge, scientia, æ, *f.*

L.

- Labienus*, Lābiēnus, i, *m.*
Labour, lābor, ōris, *m.*
Lævinus, Lævīnus, i, *m.*
Lamb, agnus, i, *m.*
Land, terra, æ, *f.*; āger, gri, *m.*
Last, ultīmus, a, um, *adj.*
Lately, nūper, *adv.*
Law, lex, lēgis, *f.*
Lay-waste, to, vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a. 1.*
Lead, to, duco, ěre, xi, ctum, *a. 3.*
Lead-back, to, rēduco, ěre, xi, ctum, *a. 3.*
Lead-out, to, ēduco, ěre, xi, ctum, *a. 3.*
Leader, dux, dūcis, *c.*
Least, minīmus, a, um, *adj.*
Leave, to, rēlinquo, ěre, liqui, lictum, *a. 3.*
Legion, lēgio, ōnis, *f.*
Less, minor, us, *adj.*
Letter, ěpistōla, æ, *f.*
Levy, to, conscribo, ěre, psi, ptum, *a. 3.*
Lieutenant, lēgātus, i, *m.*
Light, lēvis, e, *adj.*; ior, issīmus.
Line-of-battle, ācies, ěi, *f.*
Lion, leo, ōnis, *m.*
Little, parvus, a, um, *adj.*; mīnor, mñīmus.
Long, longus, a, um, *adj.*; ior, issīmus.
Long-time, a-, diu, *adv.*; diutius, diutissime.
Love, to, āmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a. 1.*

M.

- Made*, to be, fīo, fīěri, factus sum, *irreg.*
Make, to, fācio, ěre, fěci, factum, *a. 3.*
Man, hōmo, īnis, *c.*; vīr, vīri, *m.*
Many, multus, a um, *adj.*; plus, plurimus.
March, īter, ītīněris, *n.*
Marcus, Marcus, i, *m.*
Messenger, nuntius, i, *m.*
Mind, ānīmus, i, *m.*
Mine, meus, a, um, *pron. poss.*
More, plus, pluris, *adj.*
More-willing, to be, mālō, malle, mālui, *irreg.*
Most, plurīmus, a, um, *adj.*
Mountain, mons, montis, *m.*

Move, to, mōveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *a. 2.*
Much, multus, a, um, *adj.*; plus, plurimus.
Multitude, multitūdo, īnis, *f.*
My, meus, a, um, *pron. poss.*
Myself, ipse, a, um, *gen. īus, pron. def.*

N.

Near, prōpě, *prep. gov. acc.*; propior, proxīmus.
Neither, nec, něque, *conj.*
Never, nunquam, *adv.*
New, nōvus, a, um, *adj.*
Nine, nōvem, *adj. indecl.*
Ninth, nōnus, a, um, *adj.*
No, none, nullus, a, um, *gen. īus, adj.*
Nor, nec, něque, *conj.*
Not, non, *adv.*
Not-know, to, nescio, īre, īvi, ītum, *a. 4.*
Not-yet, nondum, *adv.*
Now, jam, *adv.*
Numa, Nūma, æ, *m.*
Number, nūmērus, i, *m.*

O.

Oar, rēmus, i, *m.*
Often, sæpe, *adv.*; ius, issīme.
On, in, *prep. gov. abl.*
On-account-of, propter, *prep. gov. acc.*
On-the-other-side-of, ultra, trans, *preps. gov. acc.*
On-this-side-of, cis, citra, *preps. gov. acc.*
One, ūnus, a, um, *gen. īus, adj.*
One, another, ālius, a, ud, *gen. īus, adj.*
One, the other, alter, ēra, ěrum, *gen. altěrius, adj.*
Only, sōlus, a, um, *gen. īus, adj.*
Oppress, to, opprīmo, ěre, pressi, pressum, *a. 3.*
Or, vel, aut, *conj.*
Order, to, jūbeo, ēre, jussi, jussum, *a. 2.*
Other, another, ālius, a, ud, *gen. īus, adj.*
Other, the other, alter, ēra, ěrum, *gen. altěrius, adj.*
Our, noster, tra, trum, *pron. poss.*
Out-of, ex, e, *preps. gov. abl.*
Outside-of, extrā, *prep. gov. acc.*
Over, sūper, *prep. gov. acc. and abl.*; per, *prep. gov. acc.*

Over-against, contra, prep. gov. acc.

Overcome, to, sūpĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.

P.

Pain, dōlor, ōris, m.

Part, pars, partis, f.

Peace, pax, pācis, f.

People, pōpulus, i, m.

Perish, to, intĕreo, ĭre, ĭvi and ii, ĭtum, irreg.

Pitch, to, pōno, ĕre, pōsui, pōsĭtum, a. 3.

Place, lōcus, i, m. (pl. lōci and lōca).

Plain, campus, i, m.

Pluck, to, carpo, ĕre, psi, ptum, a. 3.

Port, portus, ūs, m.

Power (in-the-power-of), pĕnĕs, prep. gov. acc.

Powerful, pōtens, ntis, adj.; ior, issĭmus.

Praise, to, laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.

Prepare, to, pāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.

Presence (in-the-presence-of), cōram, prep. gov. abl.

Prince, princeps, ĭpis, m.

Promise, to, pollĭceor, ĕri, ĭtus sum, dep. 2.

Proud, sūperbus, a, um, adj.; ior, issĭmus.

Province, prōvincia, æ, f.

Publius, Publius, i, m.

Pursue, to, persĕquor, i, sĕcūtus sum, dep. 3.

Pyrrhus, Pyrrhus, i, m.

Q.

Queen, rĕgĭna, æ, f.

R.

Rampart, vallum, i, n.

Ravage, to, depōpŭlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1.

Raven, corvus, i, m.

Reason (by-reason-of), ob, prep. gov. acc.

Receive, to, accĭpio, ĕre, cĕpi, ceptum, a. 3.

Reign, to, regno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1.

Rejoice, to, gaudeo, ĕre, gavĭsus sum, neut. pass. 2.

Remus, Rĕmus, i, m.

Report, to, rĕnuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.

Return, to, rĕdeo, ĭre, ĭvi and ii, ĭtum, irreg.

Reward, præmium, i, n.

Rhine, the, Rhēnus, i, *m.*
Rhone, the, Rhōdānus, i, *m.*
River, flūmen, inis, *n.*
Road, iter, itinēris, *n.*
Roman, Romānus, a, um, *adj.*
Romulus, Romūlus, i, *m.*
Rout, to, fundo, ěre, fūdi, fūsum, a. 3.

S.

Safety, sālūs, ūtis, *f.*
Sail, vēlum, i, *n.*
Same, idem, eādem, idem, *pron. def.*
Save, to, servo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.
Say, to, dīco, ěre, xi, ctum, a. 3.
Says-he, inquit, *defective.*
Scarcely, vix, *adv.*
Scipio, Scīpio, ōnis, *m.*
Scout, explōrātor, ōris, *m.*
Second, sēcundus, a, um ; alter, ěra, ěrum, *adjs.*
See, to, vīdeo, ěre, vīdi, visum, a. 2.
Seek, to, { pēto, ěre, pētīvi and ii, itum, a. 3.
 { quāro, ěre, sīvi and sii, sītum, a. 3.
Seem, to, vīdeor, ěri, vīsus sum, *neut. pass. 2.*
Seize, to, rāpio, ěre, ui, raptum, a. 3.
Self (my, thy, him, her, &c.), ipse, a, um, *gen. ius, pron. def.*
Senate, sēnātus, ūs, *m.*
Send, to, mitto, ěre, mīsi, missum, a. 3.
Send-back, to, remitto, ěre, mīsi, missum, a. 3.
Send-forward, to, præmitto, ěre, mīsi, missum, a. 3.
Sequani, the, Sēquāni, orum, *m.*
Serpent, serpens, entis, *f.*
Seven, septem, *adj. indecl.*
Seventh, septīmus, a, um, *adj.*
Sheep, ōvis, is, *f.*
Shepherd, pastor, ōris, *m.*
Ship, nāvis, is, *f.*
Short, brēvis, e, *adj.*; ior, issīmus.
Shut, to, claudio, ěre, si, sum, a. 3.
Side (on-the-other-side-of), trans, ultra, *preps. gov. acc.*
Side (on-this-side-of), cīs, citra, *preps. gov. acc.*
Sight (in-the-sight-of), pālam, *prep. gov. abl.*
Sing, to, cāno, ěre, cēcīni, cantum, a. 3.
Sister, sōror, ōris, *f.*

Six, sex, adj. indecl.
Sixth, sextus, a, um, adj.
Slay, to, occido, ěre, cīdi, cīsum, a. 3.
Slave, servus, i, m.
Slavery, servitus, ūtis, f.
Sleep, somnus, i, m.
Sleep, to, dormio, ěre, ěvi, ětum, n. 4.
Small, parvus, a, um, adj.; minor, minimus.
Snake, anguis, is, c.
So-great, tantus, a, um, adj.
Soldier, miles, ětis, m.
Son, filius, i, m.
Song, carmen, ěnis, n.
Soon, mox, adv.
Speak, to, loquor, i, locŭtus sum, dep. 3.
Spear, hasta, æ, f.
Spy, explorator, ōris, m.
Stag, cervus, i, m.
Stand, to, sto, stāre, stēti, statum, n. 1.
State, civitas, ātis, f.
Stay, to, mōror, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1.
Stone, lāpis, ědis, m.
Suffer, to, pātor, i, passus sum, dep. 3.
Surpass, to, supĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.
Surround, to, circumvĕnio, ěre, vĕni, ventum, n. 4.
Sustain, to, sustĭneo, ěre, ui, tentum, a. 2.
Sweet, dulcis, e, adj.; ior, issĭmus.
Swift, vĕlox, ōcis, adj.; ior, issĭmus.
Sword, glādius, i, m.

T.

Take, to, cāpio, ěre, cĕpi, captum, a. 3.
Tarquinius, Tarquinius, i, m.
Teach, to, dōceo, ěre, ui, doctum, a. 2.
Tempest, tempestas, ātis, f.
Ten, dĕcem, adj. indecl.
Tender, tĕner, ěra, ěrum, adj.; ior, errĭmus.
Tenth, dĕcĭmus, a, um, adj.
Terrible, terrĭbĭlis, e, adj.; ior, issĭmus.
Than, quam, conj.
That, is, ea, id; ille, illa, illud; iste, ista, istud, prons. dem.
Their, suus, a, um, pron. poss.

Themselves, sui, *pron. reflex.*
Thick, densus, a, um, *adj.* ; ior, issimus.
Thine, tuus, a, um, *pron. poss.*
Thing, res, rei, *f.* ; nēgōtium, i, *n.*
Think, to, puto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.
Third, tertius, a, um, *adj.*
Thirst, sītis, is, *f.*
Thirty, trīgintā, *adj. indecl.*
This, hic, hēc, hoc, *pron. dem.*
Thou, tu, tui, *pron. pers.*
Three, trēs, tria, *adj.*
Through, pēr, *prep. gov. acc.*
Throw, to, conjicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, a. 3.
Thy, tuus, a, um, *pron. poss.*
Timid, tīmīdus, a, um, *adj.* ; ior, issimus.
Titus, Titus, i, *m.*
To, ad, *prep. gov. acc.*
Tooth, dens, dentis, *m.*
Towards, ergā, versus, *preps. gov. acc.*
Town, oppīdum, i, *n.*
Tree, arbor, ōris, *f.*
Triple, triplex, īcis, *adj.*
Troublesome, mōlestus, a, um, *adj.* ; ior, issimus.
Try, to, expēior, īri, pertus sum, *dep. 4.*
Twenty, vigintī, *adj. indecl.*
Twentieth, vīcēsīmus, a, um, *adj.*
Two-hundred, dūcenti, æ, a, *adj.*

U.

Under, sub, subter, *preps. gov. acc. and abl.*
Understand, to, intelligō, ēre, lexi, lectum, a. 3.
Unwilling, to be, nōlo, nolle, nōlui, *irreg.*
Upon, sūper, in, *preps. gov. acc. and abl.*
Use, to, ūtor, i, ūsus sum, *dep. 3.*
Useful, ūtilis, e, *adj.* ; ior, issimus.

V.

Vain (in-vain), frustrā, *adv.*
Valour, virtūs, ūtis, *f.*
Village, vicus, i, *m.*
Virtue, virtūs, ūtis, *f.*
Voice, vox, vōcis, *f.*

W.

Wall, mŭrus, i, *m.*

Want, ĩnŏpia, æ, *f.*

War, bellum, i, *n.*

Who, which, what, qui, quæ, quod, *pron. rel.*

Who? which? what? quis, quid, *pron. interr.*, or qui, quæ, quod, *adjectival.*

Whole, totus, a, um, *gen. ius, adj.*

Whosoever, quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, *pron. comp.*

Why, cur, *conj.*

Wide, latus, a, um, *adj.*; ior, issĭmus.

Wild-beast, fera, æ, *f.*

Willing, to be, vŏlo, velle, vŏlui, *irreg.*

Wisdom, sapientia, æ, *f.*

Wise, sãpiens, entis, *adj.*; ior, issĭmus.

Wish, to, vŏlo, velle, vŏlui, *irreg.*

Wish-rather, to, mālŏ, malle, mālui, *irreg.*

With, cum, *prep. gov. abl.*

Within, intrā, *prep. gov. acc.*

Without, sinē, *prep. gov. abl.*

Without-the-knowledge-of, clam, *prep. gov. apŏ*

Wolf, lŭpus, i, *m.*

Wonder at, to, mĭror, āri, ātus sum, *dep. 1.*

Wood, sylva, æ, *f.*

Word, verbum, i, *n.*

Work, ŏpus, ěris, *n.*

Worse, pĕjor, us, *adj.*

Worst, pessĭmus, a, um, *adj.*

Wound, vulnus, ěris, *n.*

Wound, to, vulnĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a. 1.*

Wretched, mĭser, ěra, ěrum, *adj.*; ior, errĭmus.

Write, to, scrĭbo, ěre, psi, ptum, *a. 3.*

Y.

You or thou, tu, tui, *pron. pers.*

Your, vester, tra, trum, *pron. pers.*

THE END.





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